

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

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:
THE MCGRAW-HILL COMPANIES, INC.,
PEARSON EDUCATION, INC., PENGUIN
GROUP (USA) INC., SIMON & SCHUSTER,
INC., and JOHN WILEY & SONS, INC.,

Plaintiffs,

v.

GOOGLE INC.,

Defendant.
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05 Civ. 8881 (JES)

ECF Case

Protective Order

THE AUTHORS GUILD, Associational Plaintiff,
and HERBERT MITGANG, BETTY MILES AND
DANIEL HOFFMAN, Individually and on Behalf
of All Others Similarly Situated,

Plaintiffs,

v.

GOOGLE INC.,

Defendant.
-----X

05 Civ. 8136 (JES)

ECF Case

Protective Order

PROTECTIVE ORDER

The Court, having considered the parties' request for a *Protective Order*, pursuant to Rule 26(c) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, hereby ORDERS AS FOLLOWS:

1. The terms defined in this Section 1 and parenthetically elsewhere shall, throughout this *Protective Order*, have the meanings provided. Defined terms may be used in the singular or plural.

1.1 The “Publishers’ Action” means the litigation captioned The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc. v. Google Inc., 05 Civ. 8881 (JES) (S.D.N.Y. Complaint filed Oct. 19, 2005).

1.2 “Publishers” means the plaintiffs in the Publishers’ Actions.

1.3 The “Authors Guild Action” means the litigation captioned The Authors Guild v. Google Inc., 05 Civ 8136 (S.D.N.Y. Complaint filed September 20, 2005).

1.4 The “Actions” means the Authors Guild Action and the Publishers’ Action.

1.5 “Authors” means the plaintiffs in the Authors Guild Action.

1.6 “Producing Party” means a party to the Actions, or persons other than a party, including non-party witnesses, that produce *Confidential Information* or *Highly Confidential Information* to the Receiving Party.

1.7 “Receiving Party” means the party receiving or requesting production of *Confidential Information* or *Highly Confidential Information* from the Producing Party.

1.8 “*Confidential Information*” means information (1) which the Producing Party believes in good faith to constitute confidential information of the Producing Party, or confidential information of some third party which the Producing Party has in its possession, whether or not such information is recorded or embodied in any physical medium (*i.e.*, a document, information contained in a document, equipment, information stored or displayed in electronic, magnetic or other mediums, information revealed during testimony, information revealed in interrogatory answers, or information revealed in any other way); and (2) which is designated as *Confidential Information* by the Producing Party in accordance with Sections six through eight of this ***Protective Order***.

1.9 “*Highly Confidential Information*” means information (1) which the Producing Party believes in good faith to constitute confidential information of the Producing Party or confidential information of some third party which the Producing Party has in its possession; (2) that is so competitively sensitive that producing the information justifies imposing the requirement on the opposite party that only its counsel may review such information and that its testifying and consulting experts are subject to objection as specified herein, whether or not any such information is recorded or embodied in any physical medium (*i.e.*, whether it is a document, information contained in a document, equipment, information stored or displayed in electronic, magnetic or other medium, information revealed during the taking of testimony, information revealed in interrogatory answers, or information revealed in any other way); and (3) which is designated as *Highly Confidential Information* by the Producing Party in accordance with Sections six through eight of this ***Protective Order***.

1.10 “Litigation Documents” means all pleadings, motions, discovery responses, affidavits and related papers produced or exchanged in the course of the Actions, or any settlement negotiations related to the Actions, and all transcripts of testimony given in depositions, in hearings, or at trial.

1.11 “Termination” means the dismissal of both the Publishers’ Action and the Author’s Guild’s Action (whether through settlement or otherwise), or the entry of final judgment and expiration of all periods to appeal or seek judicial review of such judgment or dismissal.

2. All *Confidential Information* produced in the Actions shall be used by the Receiving Party solely in connection with the prosecution and defense of the Actions. The

Receiving Party shall copy *Confidential Information* only to the extent reasonably necessary to prosecute or defend Actions. The Receiving party shall not, directly or indirectly, in whole or in part, reveal, disclose, or make available for inspection or copying any *Confidential Information* to any individual or entity, except:

- 2.1 the Court and its personnel and any Jury impaneled in the Actions;
- 2.2 court reporters, videographers, and outside translators while present at a deposition, hearing, or trial in the Actions;
- 2.3 the Parties' outside attorneys retained in connection with the Actions, and the support staffs of those attorneys (including law clerks, legal assistants, secretaries, clerks, and copying service personnel who provide copying and related litigation services at the request of the outside attorneys) who have a need to know the *Confidential Information* in connection with maintaining or defending the Actions;
- 2.4 the Parties' in-house attorneys (if any) or the support staffs of those attorneys (including legal assistants, secretaries and clerks, and copying service personnel who provide copying and related litigation services at the request of the attorneys) who have a need to know the *Confidential Information* in connection with maintaining or defending the Actions;
- 2.5 employees of the Parties or other individuals representing the Parties who have a need to know the *Confidential Information* in connection with maintaining or defending the Actions and who have executed this Agreement or an agreement in the form of that attached hereto as Exhibit A before receiving *Confidential Information*;
- 2.6 subject to Section 11 of this **Protective Order**, any testifying or consulting expert who (a) has executed an agreement in the form of that attached hereto as Exhibit A

before receiving *Confidential Information*, and (b) is not employed or retained by a competitor of the Producing Party on a book scanning project during the pendency of the Actions and has no present intention to be employed or retained by a competitor of the Producing Party on a book scanning project for a period of one year following termination of the Actions. Provided, however, that any testifying or consulting expert may use *Confidential Information* solely for purposes of the Actions and for no other purposes;

2.7 deposition witnesses and other testifying witnesses who either (a) were the author or a recipient of a document containing *Confidential Information* or (b) have executed an agreement in the form of that attached hereto as Exhibit A before receiving *Confidential Information*; and

2.8 any other person authorized by written agreement of the Producing Party and the Receiving Party or by order of the Court to receive *Confidential Information*.

3. All *Highly Confidential Information* produced in the Actions shall be used by the Receiving Party solely in connection with the prosecution and defense of the Actions. The Receiving Party shall copy *Highly Confidential Information* only to the extent reasonably necessary to prosecute or defend Actions. The Receiving Party shall not, directly or indirectly, in whole or in part, reveal, disclose, or make available for inspection or copying any *Highly Confidential Information* to any individual or entity, except:

3.1 the Court and its personnel and any Jury impaneled in the Actions;

3.2 court reporters, videographers, and outside translators while present at a deposition, hearing, or trial in the Actions;

3.3 the Parties' outside attorneys retained in connection with the Actions, and the support staffs of those attorneys (including law clerks, legal assistants, secretaries, and clerks, as well as copying service personnel who provide copying and related litigation services at the request of the outside attorneys and who have executed an agreement in the form of that attached hereto as Exhibit A) who have a need to know the *Highly Confidential Information* as a result of assisting in the litigation of the Actions;

3.4 the Parties' in-house attorneys (if any) or the support staffs of those attorneys (including legal assistants, secretaries and clerks, and copying service personnel who provide copying and related litigation services at the request of the attorneys and who have executed an agreement in the form of that attached hereto as Exhibit A) who have a need to know the *Highly Confidential Information* in connection with maintaining or defending the Actions. Provided, however, that no Author Plaintiffs' in-house attorney or support staff member of such attorney may receive *Highly Confidential Information* produced by the Publisher Plaintiffs without the Author Plaintiffs first obtaining prior approval either from the Publisher Plaintiffs or the Court, pursuant to the procedures set forth in paragraph 22 below;

3.5 subject to Section 11 of this ***Protective Order***, any testifying or consulting expert who (a) has executed an agreement in the form of that attached hereto as Exhibit A before receiving *Highly Confidential Information*, and (b) is not employed or retained by a competitor of the Producing Party on a book scanning project during the pendency of the Actions and has no present intention to be employed or retained by a competitor of the Producing Party on a book scanning project for a period of one year following termination of the Actions. Provided, however, that any testifying or consulting expert

may use *Highly Confidential Information* solely for purposes of the Actions and for no other purposes;

3.6 *deposition* witnesses and other testifying witnesses (a) who were the author or a recipient of a document containing *Highly Confidential Information*; or (b) who have executed an agreement in the form of that attached hereto as Exhibit A before receiving *Highly Confidential Information*, if the Receiving Party first obtains prior approval either from the Producing Party or the Court pursuant to the procedures set forth in Paragraph 22 below;

3.7 any other person authorized by written agreement of the parties or by order of the Court to receive *Highly Confidential Information*.

4. No person, other than the individuals described in Sections 2 or 3, shall be permitted to attend any deposition during disclosure of *Confidential Information*, unless the parties agree or the Court orders otherwise.

5. No person, other than the individuals described in Section 3, shall be permitted to attend any deposition, hearing or trial during disclosure of *Highly Confidential Information*, unless the parties agree or the Court orders otherwise.

6. A Producing Party shall designate *Confidential Information* or *Highly Confidential Information* contained in a document by conspicuously marking the document as "Confidential Information" or "Highly Confidential Information," as the case may be, on the first page of the document and thereafter on each interior page containing or disclosing *Confidential Information* or *Highly Confidential Information*.

7. A Producing Party shall designate *Confidential Information* or *Highly Confidential Information* contained or embodied in a thing by conspicuously marking, when

practicable, the thing as “Confidential Information” or “Highly Confidential Information,” as the case may be, or otherwise by identifying the *Confidential Information* or *Highly Confidential Information* in a separate writing such as a memo or letter.

8. A Producing Party may designate *Confidential Information* or *Highly Confidential Information* disclosed during a deposition or hearing by:

8.1 indicating on the record at the deposition or hearing the specific part of the testimony (including the entire testimony given or to be given by a witness) and all or any part of any document or thing marked for identification that is *Confidential Information* or *Highly Confidential Information* and subject to the provisions of this **Protective Order**; or

8.2 notifying all Receiving Parties within the earlier of (a) twenty-one (21) days from the time the Producing Party receives a deposition or hearing transcript, or (b) thirty (30) days prior to the trial date, that the transcript contains *Confidential Information* or *Highly Confidential Information* and specifically identifying those portions (including a witness’s entire testimony) that contain *Confidential Information* or *Highly Confidential Information*.

8.3 In the event of a designation pursuant to Section 8.2, nothing shall prevent a Receiving Party from using the testimony of an expert or consultant who relied in his or her analysis on *Confidential Information* or *Highly Confidential Information* provided that the expert viewed the *Confidential Information* or *Highly Confidential Information* prior to the Producing Party’s designation pursuant to 8.2.

9. A Receiving Party is not obligated to challenge the Producing Party’s designation of *Confidential Information* or *Highly Confidential Information* at the time such a designation is

made, and any failure to do so will not waive that party's right to request, at any time, that the Court determine whether the information satisfies the definitions of *Confidential Information* or *Highly Confidential Information* set forth at Sections 1.8 and 1.9, respectively, or whether the information satisfies the applicable rules with respect to protected confidential information. Should a Receiving Party challenge a Producing Party's designation, the parties agree to attempt to resolve the dispute in good faith. If the dispute cannot be resolved and the Receiving Party seeks relief from the Court, the Producing Party will bear the burden of proving that the designation satisfies both the substantive and procedural requirements set forth in this Protective Order as well as the applicable rules with respect to protected confidential information.

10. In the event a Producing Party inadvertently fails to designate *Confidential Information* or *Highly Confidential Information* when it is first produced or disclosed, that party may, at any time thereafter, designate the *Confidential Information* or *Highly Confidential Information* by producing the information with the new designation, stamped with the same Bates number as the information it is intended to replace. Upon receipt of the newly designated information, the Receiving Party will destroy all copies of the original. The Receiving Party shall not be in breach of this **Protective Order** for any disclosure made prior to receipt of such notice which would otherwise have been authorized by this Order but for the subsequent designation.

11. Prior to providing *Confidential Information* or *Highly Confidential Information* of any Producing Party to a testifying expert, the Receiving Party shall notify the Producing Party as to the identity of that testifying expert and shall provide the Producing Party a copy of the testifying expert's *curriculum vitae*, unless the expert has been previously disclosed by the Receiving Party under this Section 11. The Producing Party shall serve the Receiving Party with

written objections to the testifying expert within ten (10) business days after receiving the notice. If no written objection is timely served, the Receiving Party may provide *Confidential Information* or *Highly Confidential Information* to the testifying expert according to the terms of this **Protective Order**. If the Producing Party timely serves its objections, the Receiving Party shall not provide *Confidential Information* or *Highly Confidential Information* to the testifying expert until all objections are resolved. The Producing Party and the Receiving Party shall work together in good faith to resolve any timely served objections concerning the testifying expert. If any such dispute cannot be resolved within ten (10) business days after the Producing Party serves its objections, the Producing Party shall file a motion for a protective order to prohibit the Receiving Party from providing *Confidential Information* or *Highly Confidential Information* to the testifying expert. If no motion for a protective order is timely served, the Receiving Party may provide *Confidential Information* or *Highly Confidential Information* to the testifying expert according to the terms of this **Protective Order**.

12. Any party may move the Court to amend this **Protective Order** on five (5) business days' notice to all parties to the Action and the Producing Party that produced the information in question (or such shorter notice as the Court may require). In any proceedings on such a motion, the prior existence of this **Protective Order** shall not affect the burden of persuasion that would rest upon any proponent of a protective provision. The Court, on its own motion, may amend this **Protective Order**.

13. Nothing in this **Protective Order** shall bar or otherwise restrict any attorney from rendering legal advice to his or her client with respect to the Actions and referring generally to *Confidential Information* or *Highly Confidential Information* or relying upon the attorney's own examination of *Confidential Information* or *Highly Confidential Information*.

14. If any Receiving Party is required by law to disclose some portion of the *Confidential Information* or *Highly Confidential Information* other than as permitted by this ***Protective Order***:

14.1 the Receiving Party will inform the Producing Party who originally disclosed such *Confidential Information* or *Highly Confidential Information* of the requirement as soon as practicable after receiving notice of the requirement. The Receiving Party will further inform the Producing Party which *Confidential Information* or *Highly Confidential Information* it is required to disclose.

14.2 The Receiving Party shall inform the requiring entity of the Receiving Party's obligations set forth in this ***Protective Order***.

14.3 The Producing Party may seek a Protective Order with confidentiality provisions identical to this ***Protective Order***. The Receiving Party shall not oppose the Producing Party's attempts to obtain the Protective Order in any fashion, including assisting any third party in opposing the entry of such Protective Order.

14.3.1 If the Producing Party elects to seek a Protective Order under the above section 14.3, it shall notify the Receiving Party within the earlier of (a) twenty (20) days after the Receiving Party sends its notice or (b) two (2) business days before the deadline for complying with the requirement but after the Receiving Party sends its notice.

14.3.2 If the Producing Party elects not to seek a Protective Order, or if the Receiving Party receives no notice under the above section 14.3.1 within the time established in Section 14.3.1 of this Protective Order, the Receiving Party

shall have the right to disclose the required *Confidential Information* or *Highly Confidential Information*.

14.3.3 If the Producing Party is unable to obtain a Protective Order satisfactory to the Producing Party after exhausting all applications for writs of mandamus and all interlocutory appeals from the denial of such a Protective Order, the Receiving Party shall have the right to disclose the required *Confidential Information* or *Highly Confidential Information*.

15. The restrictions of the **Protective Order** shall not apply to, and this Order shall not be construed to prevent, any Receiving Party from making use of or disclosing information that:

15.1 was lawfully in its possession prior to receipt of such information from a Producing Party, as shown by its written records dated prior to the Producing Party's disclosure;

15.2 appears in any published material available to the Producing Party's trade or business, available to the public, or otherwise becomes available within the public domain, other than as a consequence of the Receiving Party's breach of any obligation not to disclose the information; or

15.3 it lawfully obtains subsequent to the Producing Party's disclosure, without obligation of confidence, from a source or sources other than the Producing Party; regardless of whether the same has been designated as *Confidential Information* or *Highly Confidential Information*.

16. This **Protective Order** shall not be construed as a waiver by the parties of any objection which might be raised as to the admissibility of any evidence. This **Protective Order**

shall be without prejudice to the rights of any person to oppose production of any information on any proper ground.

17. All Litigation Documents filed with the Court and designated by either party as containing *Confidential Information* or *Highly Confidential Information* or referring to any previously designated *Confidential Information* or *Highly Confidential Information* shall be marked as containing “*Confidential Information*” or “*Highly Confidential Information*.” The party filing any such Litigation Document shall move the Court to file the document under seal.

18. Except as filed with the Court in accordance with this Order, all documents and things designated as *Confidential Information* or *Highly Confidential Information* shall be maintained at all times in the custody of individuals described in Sections 2 or 3, respectively. Within 60 days after Termination of the Actions, the original and all copies of each document and thing produced to a Receiving Party, or given to any other person pursuant to this ***Protective Order***, which contains *Confidential Information* or *Highly Confidential Information* shall be destroyed. Notwithstanding the foregoing: (1) nothing in this Section shall require the destruction of information that resides on server backup tapes and other similar archival records that are generally inaccessible without engaging in affirmative steps to restore such documents as long as such computer archives were made during the ordinary course of business; (2) attorney work product, attorney client communications, and information derived from documents designated by another party or nonparty as *Confidential Information* or *Highly Confidential Information* may be retained by the Receiving Party (if authorized to view them) and counsel for the Receiving Party (if authorized to view them); and (3) counsel for the Receiving Party may retain one copy of any notes, memoranda, or other documents that contain excerpts of *Confidential Information* or *Highly Confidential Information*. Testifying and consulting experts

may not retain (a) documents designated by another party or nonparty as *Confidential Information* or *Highly Confidential Information*, (b) attorney work product, attorney client communications, and information derived from documents designated by another party or nonparty as *Confidential Information* or *Highly Confidential Information*, or (c) notes, memoranda, or other documents that contain excerpts of *Confidential Information* or *Highly Confidential Information* designated by another party or nonparty, including without limitation copies of their expert reports, if any. Upon completion of destruction, counsel for the Receiving Party shall promptly certify the destruction in writing to the Producing Party.

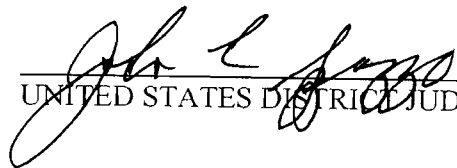
19. If a Producing Party through inadvertence produces or provides documents or information that it believes is subject to a claim of attorney-client privilege or the work product doctrine, the Producing Party shall give written notice to the Receiving Party that the documents or information is subject to such a claim and request that the Documents or information be returned. The Receiving Party immediately shall return the documents or information to the Producing Party. Immediate return of the documents or information by the Receiving Party shall not constitute an admission, waiver, or concession, or otherwise permit any inference, that the returned documents or information are, in fact, properly subject to a claim of attorney-client privilege or the work product doctrine. The Receiving Party may move the Court for an order that such returned documents or information have been improperly designated as subject to the attorney-client privilege or work product doctrine and should be produced for reasons other than a waiver caused by the inadvertent production. With respect to any document, the procedures set forth in this paragraph shall apply only to the first instance in which that document is inadvertently produced.

20. Insofar as its provisions restrict the use or disclosure of any *Confidential Information* or *Highly Confidential Information*, this **Protective Order** shall remain binding after Termination of the Actions, and the Court shall retain jurisdiction of all persons and parties bound by this **Protective Order**.

21. Nothing in this Order shall affect the admissibility into evidence of *Confidential Information* or *Highly Confidential Information*.

22. Before a Receiving Party uses *Highly Confidential Information* in a manner not authorized by Paragraph 3 above, the Receiving Party shall provide written notice to the Producing Party, specifically identifying the *Highly Confidential Information* the Receiving Party intends to use. The Producing Party will have five (5) business days from the day it receives such notice to object in writing to the Receiving Party's intended use and to include in such written objection the basis for such objection. If no objection is raised, the Receiving Party may use the documents identified in its written notice. Five (5) business days after receiving written objections to the Receiving Party's intended use of *Highly Confidential Information*, the Receiving Party may move this Court for permission to use the *Highly Confidential Information* in the Publishers' Action or the Author's Guild's Action, as the case may be. The Court will permit a telephonic hearing at its earliest convenience in order to resolve such a dispute as quickly and efficiently as possible. Such a telephonic hearing may be requested without any briefing, however letter briefing is permitted if one, both or all parties to the dispute wish to file a letter brief. If so, all briefs must be submitted within five (5) business days of written notice by the initiating party of its request for a telephonic hearing.

SO ORDERED this 22 day of Sept, 2006.


UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE